

CHRISTMAS LEGENDRY.

The Old-Time Legends of the Christmas Season—The Quaint Carols and Poems—The Superstitions and Customs. The recurrence of the annual festival of festivals, in all ages and in every country, have attached themselves in a particular manner to this particular feast day of the Christian Church. Probably no other day which has ever been generally observed has more old, peculiar associations connected with it, and certainly those of other seasons do not begin to be of the same interest either to antiquarians or to the people generally. The most conspicuous legends are connected directly with the birth of our Saviour. It has been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The custom in Roman Catholic countries of ushering in Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning, dates from the sixth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, by vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by the gay fantastic spectacle of "mantic mysteries and moralities performed by personages in grotesque masks and angular costumes. Scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bull's head, herubs, eastern magi, and manifold ornaments, the custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people ceased to understand Latin. The bishops and the lower clergy often joined with the populace in carolling, and the songs were often enlivened by dances and by the music of tambours, guitars, oboes, and organs. Fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters mingled together in the dance; in the night, each bearing in his hand a lighted wax taper. Many legends have been made of these five medieval carols which filled the hours of nocturnal masses, and which sometimes took the place of psalms in the churches. Perhaps the oldest of these collections only single leaf remains, containing two carols, reserved in the Bodleian library, in a volume "Christmass Carolles," printed by Wynkin Worde in 1521. Davies Gilbert published a volume of "Ancient Christmas Carols," with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in England, and William Sandys made a more complete collection (London, 1833). The carols of the Welsh are especially celebrated, and their "Llyfr Carolan (Book of Carols) contains, and their "Blodeu'rdd Cymru (Autology of Wales) contains 48. The German carols were collected by Weinhold (Graz, 1855), and one of the best of the many editions of French carols (celle) was published at Poitiers in 1834. During the last days preceding Christmas it is the custom for Calabrian minstrels to descend from the mountains to Naples and Rome, lauding the shrines of the virgin mother with their wild music, under the poetical notion of seeing her until the birth-time of her infant the approaching Christmas. In a picture of a nativity by Raphael he has introduced a shepherd at the door playing on a sort of bagpipe. Preparatory to Christmas the bells are rung at dead midnight throughout England and the continent; and after the solemn celebration of the mass, for which the churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, it is used by the revellers to partake of a collation (festin), that they may be better able to sustain the fatigues of the night. The carols themselves mainly had reference to the custom connected with the season, or one fact relating to the nativity itself. One of the best known of the ancient ones is the Boar's Head Carol, which was sung on the arrival of one of the great Christmas dishes, the boar's head, in the great dining hall of the English castle, convent, college, or private dwelling. In Queen's College, Oxford, the custom is still kept up. There is a tradition that it originated at this college in commemoration of the valor of a student, who, while on a walk reading Aristotle, being suddenly attacked by a furious wild boar, rained the volume into the throat of the aggressor, crying "Greecean est illi he had fairly choked the beast to death. It was long observed in the Christmas festivities of the Inns of Court. At Queen's College the boar's head is brought in on a large dish by the chief cook, preceded by a band of trumpeters, and followed by a procession of all the remainders belonging to the college. The following is a correct copy of the words of the carol, half Latin, half English, taken from a collection of Christmas carols, printed by Wynkin de Worde (1521):

A carol from the Sloane MSS. has the following introduction and stanza:—"Novel el el el el el el el el—Mary was greet with Gabriel." "Mary moder, meke and mydele, Fro schame and synne that ye us schylde, For gret on grownd ye gon with childe; Gabriel munico, "Mary moder, be not a-dred, Jhesu is in your body bred, And of your bryst he will be fed; Cum padoris lilio." Nowel or Noel, it must be remembered, has nearly the same significance as the verb "to carol." A bard of about the same time as Chancer has written a long carol or hymn in what is for these days a very peculiar style. The manuscript is still preserved. After methodically rhyming twenty stanzas of perfectly unique theology, he addresses the sacred babe in the following pathetic strain, and thus winds up his hymn:—"Lullay! Lullay! lullay chylde, why wepy thou so sore? And art thou bothin God and man? quat woldist thou be more? So blessed be the tyme!" Theologians and metaphysicians have found the doctrine of redemption a fruitful theme for discussion and hair-splitting. The ideas in the following curious stanzas are probably now to some modern dogmatic cavillers on knotty points of religion. The lines are from the Cotton MSS.:—"Of womanhede, lo! three degres there be, Widowhede, wedlocke, and virginite; Widowhede clamed heaven, her title is this, By oppressionis and by chastyte alone; And vergins clame by chastyte alone; Then God thought a woman should set them at one; A wedlocke by generacion; heaven hines should be, And cease the strife; For Marie was madden, widowe, and wife." In an age of abject superstition, when the air was densely populated with spirits, when the commonest occurrences of every-day existence were regarded as omens, and when lucky days were absolute facts, it is but natural that great importance should be attached to the particular day of the week on which Christmas happened. A doggerel poem containing a number of weather-wise and personal predictions of what shall happen during the subsequent years when the festival falls on certain days. Here is the prophecy, and a gloomy one it is:—"Yf Crystmas day on the Saturday falle, That winter is to be dredden alle; Hyt shall so full of grete tempestes, That nytt shall alle bothe man and best; Fruite and corne shall rayre grete woe, And olde folke dyscomfite be; What woman that day of chylde travayle, They shall be borne in grete perille; And whiche child that he borne that day, Within halfe a year shall dye, by fayr; The sower than shall wete ryghte ylle; Yf thou awyghte stele, hyt shall the spylle; Thou gret yf seknes take the." According to the same manuscript there is also a prophecy connected with the occurrence of the day upon Sunday. This applies directly to the festival this year. The prophecy is not quite so bad as that for Saturday, it being peculiarly lucky in many particulars. The weather-wise and the almanac-makers will do well to follow its weather suggestions when making their conjectures. Here it is:—"Lordinges, I warne you at before, Yef that day that Cryste was borne, Fall upon a Sunday, whiche daye is, That wynter shall be good per fayr; But grete wyndes alofte shall be, That sower shall be fayre and drye; By kynde skylle, wynter is to be, Throw all lordes shalbe peas, And good tyme alle thyngs to don, But be that stele in the shalbe founde sone, What chylde that daye borne be, A gret lord he shalbe." The prophecy is evidently on the principle of "the better the day the better the deed." A belief was long current that at midnight on Christmas eve cattle in their stalls fall down on their knees in adoration of their infant Saviour in the same manner as the legend reports them to have done in the stable of Bethlehem. A bard of the fifteenth century perpetrates an amusing variation of the belief in the following unique stanza:—"In a cracche was that chylde layde; Both oxen and asse with hym playde, With joye and blisse; Miserere notis." A beautiful phase in popular superstition is that which represents a complete prostration of the powers of darkness as taking place at this season. Chanticleer is then supposed to crow all night long, and by his vigilance to scare away all malignant spirits. The idea is incomparably expressed by Shakespeare, who puts it in the mouth of "Marcellus":—"If I failed at the crowing of the cock; Some say that ever against that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawning singeth all night long; And then they say no spirit can walk abroad," etc. Among the revels of the Christmas season were the so-called feasts of fools and of asses, grotesque saturnalia, which were sometimes termed "December liberties," in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferior personalities their superiors, great men becoming frolicsome, and which illustrate the proneness of man to occasionally reverse the order of society and ridicule his deencies. In the Protestant district of Germany and the north of Europe Christmas is often called the "children's festival," and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, and especially between parents and children, and brothers and sisters, by means of the so-called Christmas tree. A large yew bough is erected, lighted with tapers, and hung with manifold gifts, sweetmeats, apples, nuts, playthings, and ornaments. Each of these is marked with the name of the persons for whom it was intended, but not with the name of the donor, and when the whole family party is assembled, the presents are distributed around the room according to their labels, amid joyful exclamations and congratulations. A more sober scene succeeds, for the mother takes this occasion to say privately to the daughters, and the father to the sons, what has been observed most fearfully and what most faultily in their conduct. Formerly, and still in some of the smaller villages of North Germany, the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and enormous flax wig, becoming the burbear of children known as "Anacht Rupri," goes from house to house, is received by the parents with great pomp and reverence, calls for the children, and bestows the intended gift upon them according to the character which he bears from the parents after severe inquiries. A beautiful poem of Hebel, "Christ-Baum," celebrates the German ceremonies on Christmas eve. It is an old Swedish tradition, preserved in the history of Olaus, archbishop of Upsal, that at the festival of Christmas the men living in the cold northern parts are suddenly and strangely metamorphosed into wolves; and that a huge multitude of them meet together at an appointed place during the night, and rage so fiercely against mankind and other crea-

tures not fierce by nature, that the inhabitants of that country suffer more from their attacks than ever they do from natural wolves. Christmas has always been at once a religious, domestic, and merry-making festival in England, equally for every rank and age. The revels used to begin on Christmas eve, and continued often till Candlemas (February 3), every day being a holiday till Twelfth-night (January 6). In the houses of the nobles a "lord of misrule," or "abbot of unreason," was appointed, whose office was to "make the rarest pastimes, to delight the beholder," and whose dominion lasted from "All-hallow eve" (October 31) till Candlemas day. The larder was filled with capons, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, beef, mutton, pork, pies, puddings, nuts, plums, sugar, and honey. The Italians have the following proverb:—"He has more business than English overseas at Christmas." The tenants were entertained at the hall, and the lord of the manor and his family encouraged every art conducive to mirth. The following selection and what follows it in the original, from Scott's "Marmion," gives the Christmas eve picture exactly:—"On Christmas-eve the bells were rung; On Christmas-eve the mass was sung; That only night, in all the year, Power laid his rod of rule aside, And ceremony doffed his pride. The heir, with roses in his shoes, That night might village partner choose. All hailed, with uncontrolled delight, And general voice, the happy night That to the cottage, as the crown, Brought tidings of salvation down. England was merry England when Old Christmas brought his sports again; 'Twas Christmas brocht the mightiest ale; 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale; A Christmas gambol oft would cheer A poor man's heart through half the year." Many of the Christmas customs had their origin far beyond the time when Julius Caesar had set his foot in Britain, or St. Augustine had preached Christianity to the men of Kent. They are simply Christian teachings grafted on heathen rites. No festival is more amalgamated in this way than Christmas, the festivities of which, originally derived from the Roman Saturnalia, were afterwards intermingled with the ceremonies of the Druids, and, subsequently, with the grim mythology of the Saxons and Normans. The quaint old carols illustrate these facts admirably, and at the same time show the joyous character of the festival, as well as the peculiarly perverted piety which surrounded it in remote ages. It was the practice of our ancestors to lay aside the charred remains of the Yule log where-with to kindle its successor. The preservation of last year's Christmas log was, in their belief, a most effectual security to the house against fire. Further, it was regarded as a sign of ill luck if a squinting person entered the hall when the log was burning; and a similarly evil omen was exhibited in the arrival of a barefooted person; but the direct calamities of all certainly followed if a flat-footed woman made her appearance. The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens is derived from ancient Druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remain untripped by frost till the milder season. The holy, ivy, rosemary, bay, laurel, and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrase to "kiss under the rose," to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions. In old church calendars Christmas eve is marked Tempora exornantur (adorn the temples). Holly and ivy still remain in England this most esteemed Christmas evergreen, though at the two universities of the college chapels are decked with laurel. It is said that there was a famous hawthorn in the church-yard of Glastonbury Abbey, which always budded on the 24th and blossomed on the 25th of December. After the change of style it was observed that it blossomed on January 5, which would have been Christmas day O. S. It is said that slips from this thorn are preserved which blossom on January 5th to the present time. Near Raleigh there is a valley said to have been caused centuries ago by an earthquake, which swallowed up a whole village and church. It was formerly a custom for people to assemble here on Christmas morning to listen to the ringing of the bells of the church beneath them. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character, the gambols and carols are nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are all that remain of the various rough merriments which used to mark the festival. The last memorable appointment of a lord of misrule was in 1637, when he had come to be denominated "a grand captain of mischief." The institution of the festival itself in honor of the birth of a Saviour is attributed by the decretal letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138. At first it was the most movable of the Christian festive days, often celebrated by the Eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the fourth century the urgency of St. Cyril of Jerusalem obtained from Pope Julius I an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of inquiry by the theologians of the East and the West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds for the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome; and although, in the opinion of some of the fathers, there was not authentic proof of the identification of the day, yet the decision was uniformly accepted, and from that time nativity has been celebrated throughout the Church on the same day. In England the Christmas season began on Christmas and continued for a fortnight, until Twelfth day, which was formerly celebrated with greater ceremony than the beginning of the season and consequently became the old Christmas Day (Epiphany). Now the first day, or the 25th of December, is the most generally observed. The respectable Samuel Pepys in his diary makes several notes about Christmas as he did about everything else that came within his knowledge. The following is not the least amusing entry in that quaint and curious diary:—"Christmas day (1665).—To church in the morning, and then saw a wedding in the church, which I have not seen many a day; and the young people so merry one with another, and strange to see what delight we married people have to see these poor fools decayed in our condition, every man and woman gazing and smiling at them." A longer note is made for Christmas, 1692, but it is of no especial interest. For the same

date of 1668 we have the following melancholy entry:—"To dinner alone with my wife, who, poor wretch, sat undressed all day till 10 at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat; while I by her making the boy read to me the 'Life of Julius Caesar' and 'Des Cartes' Book of Musick." It is sincerely hoped that none of our readers will be obliged to pass the present Christmas day in the manner described, leaving out of the question the impropriety of altering "noble petticoats," or reading lives of Julius Caesar on a Sunday. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Established in 1854. WATCHES. EVERGOING STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS, QUARTER SECONDS, MINUTE REPEATERS, ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 608 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, best Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 20 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware In Great Variety. A fine assortment of HAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. "BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS." The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY. JOHN BRENNAN, 12 17 13th St. No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET. PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of central apply. 9 10 11 GOULD & FISCHER, 923 Chesnut Street, 1018 Arch Street. J. K. GOULD, W. G. FISCHER. STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos. With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tapered Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matches in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1822. MEYER'S World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES. FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED. Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET, 12 1 1/2 13th St. PHILADELPHIA. UMBRELLAS, ETC. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. EVERY VARIETY OF Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham UMBRELLAS, WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES, FOR SALE BY WM. A. DEOWN & CO., No. 246 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET. Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2nd St. HOLIDAY GOODS. ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE. DIAMONDS, PEARLS, AND OTHER GEMS. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. WATCHES FOR LADIES, WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, WATCHES FOR MISSES, WATCHES FOR BOYS. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. BRACELETS, NECKLETS, Sets and Half Sets. CHAIN SETS. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. STERLING SILVER, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, AND FANCY PIECES FOR BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND GENERAL PRESENTATION. A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. ENTIRELY NEW STYLES ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND PLATE, SPERGE DESSERT SETS, BERRY BOWLS, BUFCUTE BOXES, TAZZAS, Etc. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. GORHAM PLATE, OUR OWN TRIPLE PLATE, DINNER SETS, TEA SERVICES, Etc. A complete outfit for the table. No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET. PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES, English Fancy Goods, Vienna Fancy Goods, French Fancy Goods. OPEN EVERY EVENING. ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE. JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, No. 1124 CHESNUT Street, 12 19 6th St. Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!! Gifts!!!! No. 56 W. EIGHTH Street. Latest Styles FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. SOLID GOLD SETS (Pin and Drops), HANDSOME EAR DROPS, HANDEKERCHIEF RINGS, all styles, WEDDING RINGS, SEAL RINGS, PEBBLE RINGS, CHILDREN'S RINGS, Etc. LADIES' SETS (Pin and Drops), in solid gold, AMERICAN PEBBLES, Coral, Whitby Jet, Black, etc. BRACELETS, Chain Patterns, handsomely Chased and Enamelled, Black and Gold Striped, etc., etc. OPERA CHAINS, all prices; LEONTINE CHAINS, CHATELAIN CHAINS, BECK CHAINS, etc., etc. GENTS' SOLITARE and CLUSTER BOSTON PINS, with beautiful Pebble Settings, VEST CHAINS, BOGOM STUDES, SCARF PINS, Etc. RINGS, Wedding, Seal, Moss Agate, Brilliant, Amethyst, Pearl, etc., etc. SLEEVE BUTTONS, HANDEKERCHIEF RINGS, SOCIETY EMBLEMS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, PENCILS, NECKLACES, ARMLETS, and 1001 other fancy and useful articles. P. S.—CLOSING OUT, at less than cost, all our cheap and low-priced Jewelry. Articles sold elsewhere for one dollar we are selling for 50 cents and less. G. G. EVANS, 12 20 4th St. No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, Sterling Silver Ware, MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC. WILSON & STELLWAGEN, No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. HENRY HARPER IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 530 ARCH Street, 2 1/2 is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, AND SILVERWARE. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE. Second floor of No. 530 CHESNUT Street, S. B. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 10 29 2nd St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Established in 1854. WATCHES. EVERGOING STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS, QUARTER SECONDS, MINUTE REPEATERS, ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 608 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, best Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 20 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware In Great Variety. A fine assortment of HAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. "BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS." The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY. JOHN BRENNAN, 12 17 13th St. No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET. PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of central apply. 9 10 11 GOULD & FISCHER, 923 Chesnut Street, 1018 Arch Street. J. K. GOULD, W. G. FISCHER. STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos. With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tapered Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matches in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1822. MEYER'S World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES. FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED. Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET, 12 1 1/2 13th St. PHILADELPHIA. UMBRELLAS, ETC. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. EVERY VARIETY OF Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham UMBRELLAS, WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES, FOR SALE BY WM. A. DEOWN & CO., No. 246 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET. Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2nd St.

ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority. PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870. RANGE OF PRICE FROM \$50 to \$1000. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them. GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. W. M. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13th 4p. HATS. WINTER CAPS. A large and superior stock of tasteful CAPS, in Otter, Seal, and Astrachan, and in fine imitations. Also in Beaver Cloth, Push, Cassimere, Velvet, and Silk, proper for skating, sleighing, walking, horse-back riding or railroading, as well as for party and opera-going. Genuine SCOTCH CAPS in great variety. Melton's celebrated LONDON DRESS and "DERBY" HATS, for which the undersigned is agent. WARBURTON, HATTER, CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. THE DRESS HAT OF THE PERIOD. In style most elegant, "yet not expressed in fancy." Or materials the richest and of workmanship the best. In durability and in brilliancy most enduring. In price most moderate. In ventilation perfect. In comfort and easy fitting quite unequalled. "A combination and a form indeed," as Shakespeare has it. Come and see. WARBURTON, HATTER, CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. CLOVES, ETC. OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M. DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR AT THE Great Kid Glove Emporium. PRICES ARE LOW. SALES IMMENSE. POPULARITY INCREASING. ASSORTMENT STILL GOOD. THE GREAT RUSH UNABATED. CALL EARLY IN THE DAY TO GET TO THE COUNTER. HANDEKERCHIEFS IN FANCY BOXES, SILK HANDEKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LARGEST STOCK OF GLOVES IN THE CITY. PORTEMONNAIES, WALLETES, 10c. to \$1. SASH RIBBONS, BOW RIBBONS, SCARFS. KID GLOVES. JOSEPH KID GLOVES, 9c. LA BELLE KID GLOVES, \$1.25. BEST \$1.25 KID GLOVES IN AMERICA. JOUVIN KID GLOVES, \$1.45. BARTLEY KID GLOVES, \$1.50. BAJOU KID GLOVES, \$1.50. LADIES' KID GLOVES, \$1. LADIES' 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, \$1.30 to \$1.42. LADIES' 5-BUTTON KID GLOVES, \$1.75 to \$1.85. GENTS' KID GLOVES, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.10 to \$2.25. LINED GLOVES FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN. ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLOVES. A. & J. P. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS. PICTURES of every character. Engravings, Chromos, etc. etc.; New Moonlight Photographs; Views in Southern India. LOOKING-GLASSES. SWISS CARVINGS, embracing almost everything, at moderate prices, ranging from 50c. upwards. Direct importation from Switzerland. The celebrated ROGERS GROUPS. Sole Agency. Two new subjects now ready. PORTFOLIOS, EASELS, New Post-stands, with our excellent patent fastening. EARLES' GALLERIES, open at all times, free. No. 816 CHESNUT STREET. MILLINERY. MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 322 and 331 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, GRAPE VEILS. Ladies' and Misses' Caps, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Caps, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 21